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KOHL'S RHEUMATIC CURE.

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At Druggists. Price, \$1.00.

ASSASSINS.

(Continued From First Page.)

Band Herr emphasized its official character.

Counsel next asked Gen. Merlier why the explanations of the secret dossier were not included in the dossier relating to the revision.

The general replied that he considered these explanations were given for his personal use and that was why he destroyed the document. At this M. Demange expressed a sense of astonishment and asked Gen. Merlier if he did not have reasons for suppressing the document. The witnesses repudiated the suggestion.

Dreyfus at this point rose from his seat and asked leave to explain in regard to the assertion that he had traced in card in the dossier a certain journey of the general staff.

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M. Demange added that it must be remembered Dreyfus wrote the letter four years after the occurrence and his recollection of the facts naturally lacked precision.

M. Demange expressed regret at the fact that the letter had been published and apologized to M. Casimir Perier who thanked him for his expression of regret and explanation.

THE FIRST WEEK

Of the Great Trial Summarized by Emily Crawford.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)
Rennes, Aug. 14.—The battle has been fought in Rennes, and the results are shown in the arrest of Paul Deroudele, the deputy and poet, and twenty-three of his numerous Royalist and Bonapartist allies, who have pooled with him against the republic. As in the Boulanger conspiracy, the pool would be of little consequence but for the military caste, which has found representative men in General de Perrier and other generals having great commands.

It is a strange thing how the fight thickened around the shadowy and emaciated red-headed crew, whose uniform of an artillery captain so ill fits and befits his figure and physiognomy.

Last Monday the first of the public sittings were the first skirmishing operations, but Saturday was a field day, in which the two hostile forces, one of which France is divided and has been since the revolution, set themselves in array of battle and drew the first blood. Each side advanced some of its certain course and has burned its ships. The actual Dreyfus trial is a trial of strength, and it is a possibility of its ending in drawn combat, a desperate fight in which neither side will give in unless utterly routed.

The moral situation of the forces engaged reminds one of the armies of the French revolution and those they had to fight. The Dreyfusites have the brains, the forward impulse, the dash and the flexibility. At the same time they are the recruits, gathered spontaneously from the four points of the compass. Hatred of the military caste and, in the secret hope, the desire to have made them homogeneous.

The Nationalists have social and other prestige, numbers and organization. Their center is composed of the majority of Frenchmen and Frenchwomen; their left wing is formed of 25,000 officers and their right wing consists of the church. All profess respect for legality, but only from the lips out. One side is just as unscrupulous as the other, but the most active and the more daring side does really fight for the cause of humanity, justice and truth. The Dreyfusites have no such scruples. They are sure of the friendly neutrality of the government.

Their adversaries can no longer make use of the rope that hanged Pickard or the razor that cut Henry's throat. The minister of war could not, if he wanted to, read a forged document in parliament. It is impossible now to stuff the dossier with fables fit for "Mother Goose's Tales." But organization, numbers, prestige and wealth mean staying power.

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Doubtless the Dreyfusites are supplied

STATE COURTS

First Engagement of Colored Troops in Philippines.

Manila, Aug. 14.—A reconnaissance by troops of General Samuel B. M. Young, brigade with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo.

American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a lieutenant of the Twenty-first infantry.

The Americans approached San Mateo from three directions. Major Cronin, with 150 men of the Twenty-fifth infantry, advanced from Novaliches, five miles from Manila, to the San Mateo River, with a hundred men of the Fourth cavalry, and Captain Parker, formerly lieutenant colonel of the Twenty-third infantry, with 150 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth infantry and the Fourth cavalry, approached in two columns.

Major Cronin experienced many difficulties arising from the condition of the roads, but he effected a junction with Captain Parker's column.

Captain Parker, advancing, found the enemy strongly entrenched on the west of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions. Having failed to connect with Major Cronin, and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Captain Parker withdrew, covering his withdrawal by a heavy volley. He lost a sergeant killed.

Captain Parker, advancing, found the enemy strongly entrenched on the

far side of some rice fields, about a mile wide and covered with mud. Pushing forward rapidly he routed the Filipinos after forty minutes fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he captured without serious resistance about 1:30 in the afternoon.

Cronin entered the town about 4:30. The Americans still occupy the place. Our men were exhausted by the heavy marching. Twenty-three of the enemy were known to have been killed. This is the first action in which Col. Burt's negro troops participated. They behaved very well, and their having difficulty in holding them back.

General Young accompanied Captain Parker's column and was under fire throughout the engagement. It is estimated that the enemy numbered between 300 and 400 men.

JERRY SIMPSON IS SICK.

Kansas Statesman Has Been In Search of Health in Missouri.

Ex-Congressman Jerry Simpson has been at Excelsior Springs for his health and a Kansas City paper has the following to say of him:

When Mr. Simpson arrived at the hotel two weeks ago he registered as follows: "Jerry Simpson, Wichita." The news reached the parlor, which adjoins the office, and several feminine guests bustled out to look at the signature.

"Oh," giggled one of them, addressing the clerk, "I wonder if he wears socks?" Mr. Simpson was standing hard by and overheard the remark. The women all laughed at this well-aimed jest, but they stopped suddenly when Jerry quietly said to the clerk: "I wonder if they wear stockings?" The women then fled to the parlor and their comments on the Kansas man were not very flattering.

Jerry Simpson is now the editor of a paper in Wichita. This paper is one of politics and is called Jerry Simpson's Bayonet. He uses it to prod his political enemies. He is a very clever man, he says, and he has a better opinion of newspaper men since he went into the office.

Simpson is a very sick man, and has cancelled a number of speech making dates to go to Washington to have an operation. He has been in the hospital for some time. He is a very clever man, he says, and he has a better opinion of newspaper men since he went into the office.

General Merlier's deposition was inaudible unless to the judges and shorthand reporters. It fell flat, his voice and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy, flowing statements, plausible and the art of fulling suspicion being their distinguishing features. As the deposition appears in full in the reports, it will everywhere be read with delight by those already persuaded that Dreyfus is a traitor.

The deposition, which was really a speech for the prosecution, shows Merlier to be a cool, calculating, well informed traitor.

The immediate issue of the fight is the freedom of Dreyfus, but Saturday's incidents and episodes are the beginning of a struggle of a far-reaching consequence.

I must give the Nationalists credit for having, from the very beginning, foreseen what revision would lead to. They, in many things, showed blindness. They accepted the madman Quenay as a person to be trusted.

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any to Simpson's natural beauty. But he was so in the water with a crowd of small boys and kept to the shallows. As soon, however, as it began to be noisy about that the noted Jerry Simpson, who had been so long in the water at him until at last they drove him out and into his clothes again. "I was having a good time with the boys," said he, "but I couldn't stay any longer. They seemed to think they had a perfect right to make audible and unpleasant remarks about my feet, you know."

WARREN IS DELAYED.

Colorado Volunteers Not Expected Before the 18th.

San Francisco, Aug. 14.—From advices brought here by the steamer Centennial it is believed the Warren bringing the Colorado regiment, which sailed from Manila July 15, and which was expected to arrive here on Wednesday next, will not reach this port earlier than next Friday, the 18th instant.

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PALACE MOVES.

Will Be In Their New Home Tomorrow.

The Palace Clothing store will be moved tonight from the temporary quarters to the handsome new rooms at 709 Kansas avenue, and will be ready for business tomorrow.

The firm has occupied the store room in the old city building since the fire which almost totally destroyed the stock and building.

The new store was built especially for this firm and it is a model of beauty and completeness. The firm will occupy the three upper floors as well as the basement.

Mr. H. A. Auerbach said today: "It was gratifying to our intention to have a grand opening when we moved into our new home, but owing to the summer goods yet in stock we have decided to wait a few weeks. We will then have one of the grandest openings ever seen in the city."

EVANS CLEARED.

G. A. R. Investigation Committee Exonerates the Pension Commissioner.

Washington, Aug. 14.—The special committee appointed by the G. A. R. to investigate the charges which have been made against the pension commissioner, Evans, has today reported that Evans is innocent of the charges.

The report was made by the committee to the G. A. R. at the Philadelphia encampment. The investigation made by the committee elicited a great deal of interesting information about the manner in which the national government is caring for its old soldiers, and finds that the charges are without foundation. The report will close with the following findings:

The committee found that the pension bureau is controlled by men who served in the union army. It is essentially a "soldier's bureau," and in all matters pertaining to the organization of the different divisions, in appointments and promotions, the ex-union soldier and sailor had the preference.

This attitude which gives preference to the union soldiers of the rebellion has been faithfully observed by the officers of the bureau.

It is well known that the foundation of much of the criticism that has arisen against the administration of the bureau has been the refusal of the pension commissioners to allow the claim agents to run the bureau.

"He has striven to afford claimants every facility for the prosecution of their claims, and has often found it necessary to take action which some of his critics regarded as unwarranted. As a result they have organized a systematic attack upon the bureau in all directions thereby endeavoring to create a sentiment of hostility against the pension bureau, when, as a matter of fact, the officers and clerks are putting forth their best efforts to adjust claims justly and speedily and in conformity with the law as it exists.

The commissioner realized that it would not be an easy nor a pleasant task, and therefore he selected for the positions of claim agents the most capable and experienced soldiers that he could find in the bureau, believing that the soldiers of the country would appreciate the fact that the officers of the bureau were to have charge of the settlement of their claims upon the government for pensions.

The work of the bureau has fully justified the expectations of the commissioner, and it is believed that the determination of the commissioner to have the pension bureau run by soldiers of the country would appreciate the fact that the officers of the bureau were to have charge of the settlement of their claims upon the government for pensions.

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